



OBJECTIVES

1. Identify the following:
 - The year Federal poultry inspection started as a voluntary program.
 - The year of passage and the name of the Act that established mandatory Federal poultry inspection.
 - The year the Poultry and Meat Inspection Programs merged.
2. Identify, given the Act and a subject, the section number where that subject is discussed.
3. Identify, given the Act and a section number, the subject matter discussed in that section.
4. Identify, given the Act and a definition from the Act, the term defined.
5. Identify, given the Act and a term from section 4 of the Act, the definition of the term.
6. Identify, given the Poultry Inspection regulations and a subject, the section number and/or the subpart name where that subject is discussed.
7. Identify, given the Poultry Inspection Regulations and a section number, the contents of that section.

The purpose of this module is to give the history of the Poultry Act and to introduce the contents of the poultry regulations.

Federal poultry inspection began one plant, as a voluntary program, in 1927. Though only this one plant received inspection for a few months during that year, 1927 stands as the beginning of poultry inspection. It has spread considerably since that time.

The poultry industry recognized that its success rested upon a wider acceptance of poultry products by American consumers. To obtain this acceptance, the industry moved to raise the sanitary standards under which its products were processed and prepared and to improve the quality of poultry products offered for sale.

More and more progressive poultry operators came under the voluntary inspection program. Improvements in the methods of merchandising ready-to-cook poultry and prepackaged frozen foods resulted in an increase in the volume of poultry processed under federal inspection each year. Even though this volume was increasing, Federal inspection was still voluntary for poultry.

In the 1930's-a relatively short time after voluntary Federal inspection started-interest in a mandatory program arose.

Professional, veterinary, and public health groups and associations held discussions on the need for mandatory inspection of poultry. By 1954, 27 years after the first voluntary Federal poultry inspection, the interest in a mandatory program was strong enough to instigate legislation.

Several bills providing for compulsory inspection of poultry were introduced in

1956 during the second session of the 84th Congress. Hearings on the bills were held and considerable testimony was presented. However, Congress adjourned without taking final action on any of the bills.

This legislation was presented again in 1957 before the 85th Congress. This time both houses passed Senate bill S.1747, The Poultry Products Inspection Act, also known as the PPIA. This Act became law under the signature of the president on August 28, 1957, 30 years after the first voluntary Federal inspection of poultry in this country. The Poultry Products Inspection Act became effective as Public Law 172 of the 85th Congress.

The Act provided for the compulsory inspection of poultry and poultry products moving in interstate or foreign commerce or in a designated major consuming area. "Poultry", under the Act, meant any live or slaughtered domesticated birds such as chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, or guineas. Game birds, including pigeons and squabs, were not covered by the Act.

On May 1, 1958, 67 plants were approved to receive inspection service under the new act. By August 1, 1958, service had been inaugurated in 256 plants. The mass inauguration occurred on January 2, 1959.

The 90th Congress amended the Poultry Products Inspection Act on August 18, 1968. The amendment brought poultry inspection in line with meat inspection in this country. The Wholesome Meat Act had been passed in 1967 and this 1968 amendment of the PPIA put both meat and poultry under one agency, which today is known as the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS), USDA.

Today, except for certain exemptions, all poultry must be inspected either by Federal or State inspection programs. The state programs must be at least equal to the Federal program.

implementing provisions of the Act in a more detailed or prescribed manner. Regulations have the equivalent impact of a

The Poultry Inspection Regulations, Part 381, are divided into 24 subparts and are organized as follows.

The first 7 subparts-A through G, regulations 381.1 through 381.42-cover definitions: general authority granted to the Administrator in the area of exemptions; procedures for granting, refusing, or withdrawal of inspection; and program employees.

The next 2 subparts-H and I, regulations 381.45 through 381.66-cover sanitation and operating procedures used at establishments.

Subparts J,K, and L, regulations 381.70 through 381.95, cover antemortem and postmortem inspections; dispositions; and disposal of condemned or inedible products.

The next 4 subparts, M through P, cover official marks; certification procedures; labeling; processing; and standards of identity or composition of poultry.

Subparts Q through T, regulations 381.175 through 381.209, cover records; registration; reports; states equal to Federal; and exports and imports.

Regulations 381.210 through 381.236 cover criminal offenses, designation of states, and rules for governing proceedings under the Act.

The authority for the Secretary of Agriculture to have regulations promulgated is vested in section 14 of the PPIA, as amended. These regulations are written by Congressional lawyers for the purpose of law. They are designed to be enforceable and valid in a court of law if deemed necessary.

Regulations 381.300 through 381.311, the final subpart, address canning and canned products.

In summary, the Regulations are the tools used to implement the Act. The four basic parameters utilized in writing regulations to meet the objectives of the act are as follows:

- To inspect poultry for wholesomeness-to determine its suitability for human food.
- To assure that poultry is processed in a sanitary manner in an approved plant.
- To assure that poultry products are free from adulteration.
- To assure that poultry and poultry products are truthfully and informatively labeled.

This concludes Poultry Act/Poultry Inspection Regulations.

SUPPLEMENT

Title: Poultry Act/Poultry Inspection Regulations

Resources:

- Copy of the PPIA, as amended
- Poultry Inspection Regulations
- Notes taken from the introductory script

Purposes:

This exercise will give the student an orientation and introduction to the contents of the Poultry Act and Poultry Inspection Regulations. After completing this exercise, the student will know the location of the authority for the activities performed during poultry inspection.



1. Federal poultry inspection started in 1927/1957. The first program was mandatory/voluntary.
(Underline the proper choices.)
2. It is the intent of Congress that when poultry and poultry products are condemned because of disease, the reason for condemnation in such instances shall be:
Reference: PPIA, Section 3
3. The term 'poultry' means:
Reference: PPIA, Section 4
4. Which section of the Act authorizes antemortem and postmortem inspection of poultry?

5. How does antemortem inspection differ from postmortem inspection according to the Act? Explain the difference.
6. Which section of the Act authorizes refusing inspection to any establishment whose premises, facilities, or equipment, or operation thereof, fail to meet the requirements of the program?
7. Which section of the Act discusses penalties for violating sections of the Act?
8. Who pays for the inspection program conducted at official establishments for the first eight hours of:
- Regular work? _____ List section of Act _____
- Premium pay? _____ List section of Act _____
9. Where in the Poultry Inspection Regulations are the following found? (Give the Regulation.)
- Definitions

 - Exemptions based on religious dietary laws

 - Appeal inspections

 - Facilities required for inspection

 - Minimum standards for sanitation

- Water supply _____
- Restrictions on use of equipment and utensils _____
- Vermin _____
- Cleanliness and hygiene of official establishment personnel _____
- Temperatures and chilling and freezing procedures _____
- Antemortem inspection: when required; extent _____
- Poultry used for research _____
- Postmortem inspection; when required; extent _____
- Diseases of leukosis complex _____
- Containers of inspected and passed poultry products required to be labeled

- Wording on labels of immediate containers _____
- Wording on labels of shipping containers _____
- Labels in foreign languages _____
- Reporting of obsolete labels _____
- Standards for kinds and classes and for cuts of raw poultry _____

**THE POULTRY PRODUCTS INSPECTION ACT
AS AMENDED**

[SHORT TITLE] ¹

[Sec. 1.]² This Act may be cited as the Poultry Products Inspection Act.

LEGISLATIVE FINDING

Sec. 2. Poultry and poultry products are an important source of the Nation's total supply of food. They are consumed throughout the Nation and the major portion thereof moves in interstate or foreign commerce. It is essential in the public interest that the health and welfare of consumers be protected by assuring that poultry products distributed to them are wholesome, not adulterated, and properly marked, labeled, and packaged. Unwholesome, adulterated, or misbranded poultry products impair the effective regulation of poultry products in interstate or foreign commerce, are injurious to the public welfare, destroy markets for wholesome, not adulterated, and properly labeled and packaged poultry products, and result in sundry losses to poultry producers and processors of poultry and poultry products, as well as injury to consumers. It is hereby found that all articles and poultry which are regulated under this Act are either in interstate or foreign commerce or substantially affect such commerce, and that regulation by the Secretary of Agriculture and cooperation by the States and other jurisdictions as contemplated by this Act are appropriate to prevent and eliminate burdens upon such commerce, to effectively regulate such commerce, and to protect the health and welfare of consumers.

DECLARATION OF POLICY

Sec. 3. It is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress to provide for the inspection of poultry and poultry products and otherwise regulate the processing and distribution of such articles as hereinafter prescribed to prevent the movement or sale in interstate or foreign commerce of, or the burdening of such commerce by, poultry products which are adulterated or misbranded. It is the intent of Congress that when poultry and poultry products are condemned because of disease, the reason for condemnation in such instances shall be supported by scientific fact, information, or criteria, and such condemnation under this Act shall be achieved through uniform inspection standards and uniform applications thereof.

¹ Heading added. Pub. L.85-172, approved August 28, 1957, 71 Stat. 441, as amended by the Act of June 25, 1962, 76 Stat. 110. and the Wholesome Poultry Products Act of August 18, 1968, Pub. L. 90-92, 82 Stat. 791-808; 21 U.S.C. 451 *et seq.*

² Section number added.

DEFINITIONS

Sec.4. For purposes of this Act-

(a) The term “commerce” means commerce between any State , any territory, or the District of Columbia, and any place outside thereof; or within any territory not organized with a legislative body, or the District of Columbia.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the term “State” means any State of the United States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

(c) The term “territory” means Guam , the Virgin Islands of the United States, American Samoa, and any other territory or possession of the United States, excluding the Canal Zone.

(d) The term “United States” means the States, the District of Columbia, and the territories of the United States.

(e) The term “poultry” means any domesticated bird , whether live or dead.

(f) The term “poultry product” means any poultry carcass , or part thereof; or any product which is made wholly or in part from any poultry carcass or part thereof, excepting products which contain poultry ingredients only in a relatively small proportion or historically have not been considered by consumers as products of the poultry food industry , and which are exempted by the Secretary from definition as a poultry product under such conditions as the Secretary may prescribe to assure that the poultry ingredients in such products are not adulterated and that such products are not represented as poultry products.

(g) The term “adulterated” shall apply to any poultry product under one or more of the following circumstances:

(1) if it bears or contains any poisonous or deleterious substance which may render it injurious to health; but in case the substance is not an added substance, such article shall not be considered adulterated under this clause if the quantity of such substance in or on such article does not ordinarily render it injurious to health;

(2)(A) if it bears or contains (by reason of administration of any substance to the live poultry or otherwise) any added poisonous or added deleterious substance (other than one which is (i) a pesticide chemical in or on a raw agricultural commodity; (ii) a food additive; or (iii) a color additive) which may, in the judgement of the Secretary , make such article unfit for human food:

(B) if it is, in whole or in part, a raw agricultural commodity and such commodity bears or contains a pesticide chemical which is unsafe within the meaning of section 408 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act;

(C) if it bears or contains any color additive which is unsafe within the meaning of section 409 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act;

(D) if it bears or contains any color additive which is unsafe within the meaning of section 706 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act;
Provided, That an article which is not otherwise deemed adulterated under clause (B), (C), or (D) shall nevertheless be deemed adulterated if use of

the pesticide chemical, food additive, or color additive in or on such article is prohibited by regulations of the Secretary in official establishments;

(3) if it consists in whole or in part of any filthy, putrid, or decomposed substance or is for any other reason unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, or otherwise unfit for human food;

(4) if it has been prepared, packed, or held under insanitary conditions whereby it may have become contaminated with filth, or

whereby it may have rendered injurious to health;

(5) if it is, in whole or in part, the product of any poultry which has died otherwise than by slaughter;

(6) if its container is composed, in whole or in part, of any poisonous or deleterious substance which may render the contents injurious to health;

(7) if it has been intentionally subjected to radiation, unless the use of the radiation was in conformity with a regulation or exemption in effect pursuant to section 409 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act; or

(8) if any valuable constituent has been in whole or in part omitted or abstracted therefrom; or if any substance has been substituted, wholly or in part therefor; or if damage or inferiority has been concealed in any manner; or if any substance has been added thereto or mixed or packed strength, or make it appear better or of greater value than it is.

(h) The term "misbranded" shall apply to any poultry product under one or more of the following circumstances:

(1) if its labeling is false or misleading in any particular;

(2) if it is offered for sale under the name of another food;

(3) if it is an imitation of another food, unless its label bears, in type of uniform size and prominence, the word "imitation" and immediately thereafter, the name of the food imitated;

(4) if its container is so made, formed, or filled as to be misleading;

(5) unless it bears a label showing (A) the name and the place of business, of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor; and (B) an accurate statement of the quantity of the product in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count: *Provided*, That under clause (B) of this subparagraph (5) reasonable variations may be permitted, and exemptions as to small packages or articles not in packages or other containers may be established by regulations prescribed by the Secretary;

(6) if any word, statement, or other information required by or under authority of this Act to appear on the label or other labeling is not prominently placed thereon with such conspicuousness (as compared with other words, statement, designs, or devices, in the labeling) and in such terms as to render it likely to be read and understood by the ordinary individual under customary conditions of purchase and use;

(7) if it purports to be or is represented as a food for which a definition and standard of identity or composition has been prescribed by regulations of the Secretary under section 8 of this Act unless (A) it conforms to such definition and standard, and (B) its label bears the name of the food specified in the definition and standard and, insofar as may be

required by such regulations, the common names of optional ingredients (other than spices, flavoring, and coloring) present in such food;

(8) if it purports to be or is represented as a food for which a standard or standards of fill of container have been prescribed by regulations of the Secretary under section 8 of this Act, and it falls below

the standard of fill of container applicable thereto, unless its label bears, in such manner and form as such regulations specify, a statement that it falls below such standard;

(9) if it is not subject to the provisions of subparagraph (7), unless its label bears (A) the common or usual name of the food, if any there be, and (B) in case it is fabricated from two or more ingredients, the common or usual name of each such ingredient; except that spices, flavorings, and colorings may, when authorized by the Secretary, be designated as spices, flavorings, and colorings without naming each: *Provided*. That to the extent that compliance with the requirements of clause (B) of this subparagraph (9) is impracticable or results in deception or unfair competition, exemptions shall be established by regulations promulgated by the Secretary;

(10) if it purports to be or is represented for special dietary uses unless its label bears such information concerning its vitamin, mineral, and other dietary properties as the Secretary after consultation with the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, determines to be, and by Regulations prescribe as, necessary in order fully to inform purchasers as to its value for such uses;

(10) if it bears or contains any artificial flavoring, artificial coloring, or chemical preservative, unless it bears labeling stating that fact: *Provided*, That, to the extent that compliance with the requirements of this subparagraph (11) is impracticable, exemptions shall be established by regulations promulgated by the Secretary; or

(12) if it fails to bear on its containers, and in the case of nonconsumer packaged carcasses (if the Secretary so requires) directly thereon, as the Secretary may by regulations prescribe, the official inspection legend and official establishment number of the establishment where the article was processed, and, unrestricted by any of the foregoing, such other information as the Secretary may require in such regulations to assure that it will not have false or misleading labeling and that the public will be informed of the manner of handling required to maintain the article in wholesome condition.

(i) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Agriculture or his delegate.

(j) The term "person" means any individual, partnership, corporation, association, or other business unit.

(k) The term "inspector" means: (1) an employee or official of the United States Government authorized by the Secretary to inspect poultry and poultry products under the authority of this Act, or (2) any employee or official of the government of any State or territory or the District of Columbia authorized by the Secretary to inspect poultry and poultry products under authority of this Act, under an agreement entered into between the Secretary

and the appropriate State or other agency.

(l) The term “official mark” means the official inspection legend or any other symbol prescribed by regulation of the Secretary to identify the status of any article or poultry under this Act.

(m) The term “official inspection legend” means any symbol prescribed by regulations of the Secretary showing that an article was inspected for wholesomeness in accordance with this Act.

(n) The term “official certificate” means any certificate prescribed by regulations of the Secretary for issuance by an inspector or other person performing official functions under this Act.

(o) The term “official device” means any certificate prescribed or authorized by the Secretary for use in applying any official mark.

(p) The term “official establishment” means any establishment as determined by the Secretary at which inspection of the slaughter of poultry, or the

processing of poultry products, is maintained under the authority of this Act.

(q) The term “inspection service” means the official Government Service within the Department of Agriculture designated by the Secretary as having the responsibility for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

(r) The term “container” or “package” includes any box, can, tin, cloth plastic, or other receptacle, wrapper, or cover.

(s) The term “label” means a display of written, printed, or graphic matter upon any article or the immediate container (not including packaged liners) of any article; and the term “labeling” means all labels and other written, printed, or graphic matter (1) upon any article or any of its containers or wrappers, or (2) accompanying such article.

(t) The term “shipping container” means any container used or intended for use in packaging the product packed in an immediate container.

(u) The term “immediate container” includes any consumer package; or any other container in which poultry products, not consumer packaged, are packed.

(v) The term “capable of use as human food” shall apply to any carcass, or part or product of a carcass, of any poultry, unless it is denatured or otherwise identified as required by regulations prescribed by the Secretary to deter its use as human food, or it is naturally inedible by humans.

(w) The term “processed” means slaughtered, canned, salted, stuffed, rendered, boned, cut up, or otherwise manufactured or processed.

(x) The term “Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act” means the Act so entitled, approved June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1040), and Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto.

(y) The terms “pesticide chemical”, “food additive”, “color additive”, and “raw agricultural commodity” shall have the same meanings for purposes of this Act as under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

(z) The term “poultry products broker” means any person engaged in the business of buying or selling poultry products on commission, or otherwise negotiating purchases or sales of such articles other than for his own account or as an employee of another person.

(aa) The term “renderer” means any person engaged in the business of

rendering carcasses, or parts or products of the carcasses, of poultry, except rendering conducted under inspection or exemption under this Act.

(bb) The term “animal food manufacturer” means any persons engaged in the business of manufacturing or processing animal food derived wholly or in part from carcasses, or parts or products of the carcasses, of poultry.

FEDERAL AND STATE COOPERATION

Sec. 5. (a) It is the policy of the Congress to protect the consuming public from poultry products that are adulterated or misbranded and to assist in efforts by State and other government agencies to accomplish this objective. In furtherance of this policy –

(1) The Secretary is authorized, whenever he determines that it would effectuate the purposes of this Act, to cooperate with the appropriate State agency in developing and administering a State poultry product inspection program in any State which has enacted a mandatory State poultry product inspection law that imposes ante-mortem and post

mortem inspection, reinspection and sanitation requirements that are at least equal to those under this Act, with respect to all or certain classes of persons engaged in the State in slaughtering poultry or processing poultry products for use as human food solely for distribution within such State.

(2) The Secretary is further authorized, whenever he determines that it would effectuate the purposes of this Act, to cooperate with appropriate State agencies in developing and administering state programs under State laws containing authorities at least equal to those provided in section 11 of this Act; and to cooperate with other agencies of the United States in carrying out any provisions of this Act. In carrying out the provisions of this Act, the Secretary may conduct such examinations, investigations, and inspections as he determined practicable through any officer or employee of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia commissioned by the Secretary for such purpose.

(3) Cooperation with State agencies under this section may include furnishing to the appropriate State agency (i) advisory assistance in planning and otherwise developing an adequate State program under the State law; and (ii) technical and laboratory assistance and training (including necessary curricular and instructional materials and equipment), and financial and other aid for administration of such a program. The amount to be contributed to any State by the Secretary under this section from Federal funds for any year shall not exceed 50 per centum of the estimated total cost of the cooperative program; and the Federal funds shall be allocated among the States desiring to cooperate on an equitable basis. Such cooperation and payment shall be contingent at all times upon the administration of the State program in a manner which the Secretary in consultation with the appropriate advisory committee appointed under subparagraph (4), deems adequate to effectuate the purposes of this section.

(4) The Secretary may appoint advisory committees consisting of

such representatives of appropriate State agencies as the Secretary and the State agencies may designate to consult with him concerning State and Federal programs with respect to poultry product inspection and other matters within the scope of this Act, including evaluating State programs for purposes of this Act and obtaining better coordination and more uniformity among the State programs and between the Federal and State programs and adequate protection of consumers.

(b) The appropriate State agency with which the Secretary may cooperate under this Act shall be a single agency in the State which is primarily responsible for the coordination of the State programs having objectives similar to those under this Act. When the State program includes performance of certain functions by a municipality or other subordinate governmental unit, such unit shall be deemed to be a part of the State agency for purposes of this section.

(c) (1) If the Secretary has reason to believe, by thirty days prior to the expiration of two years after enactment of the Wholesome Poultry Products Act, that a State has failed to develop or is not enforcing, with respect to all establishments within its jurisdiction (except those that would be exempted from Federal inspection under subparagraph (2) of this paragraph (c) at which poultry are slaughtered, or poultry products are processed for use as human food, solely for distribution within such State, and the products of such establishments, requirements at least equal to those imposed under sections 1-4, 6-10, and 12-22 of this Act, he shall promptly notify the Governor of the State of this fact. If the Secretary determines, after consultation with the

Governor of the State, or representative selected by him, that such requirements have not been developed and activated. He shall promptly after the expiration of such two-year period designate such State as one in which the provisions of said sections of this Act shall apply to operations and transactions wholly within such State: *Provided*. That if the Secretary has reason to believe that the State will activate such requirements within one additional year, he may delay such designation for said period, and not designate the State, if he determines at the end of the year that the State then has such requirements in effective operation. The Secretary shall publish any such designation in the Federal Register and, upon the expiration of thirty days after such publication, the provisions of said sections of this Act shall apply to operations and transactions and to persons engaged therein in the State to the same extent and in the same manner as if such operations and transactions were conducted in or for commerce. However, notwithstanding any other provision of this section, if the Secretary determines that any establishment within a State is producing adulterated poultry products for distribution within such State which would clearly endanger the public health he shall notify the Governor of the State and

the appropriate advisory committee provided for by subparagraph (a)(4) of this section of such fact for effective action under State or local law. If the State does not take action to prevent such endangering of the public health within a reasonable time after such notice, as determined by the Secretary, in light of the risk to public health, the Secretary may forthwith designate any such establishment as subject to the provisions of said section of this Act, and

thereupon the establishment and operator thereof shall be subject to such provisions as though engaged in commerce until such time as the Secretary determines that such State has developed and will enforce requirements at least equal to those imposed under said sections.

(2) The provisions of this Act requiring inspection of the slaughter of poultry and the processing of poultry products shall not apply to operation of types traditionally and usually conducted at retail stores and restaurants, when conducted at any retail store or restaurant or similar retail-type establishment for sale in normal retail quantities or service of such articles to consumers at such establishments if such establishments are subject to such inspection provisions only under this paragraph (c).

(3) Whenever the Secretary determines that any State designated under this paragraph (c) has developed and will enforce State poultry products inspection requirements at least equal to those imposed under the aforesaid sections of this Act, with respect to the operations and transactions within such State which are regulated under subparagraph (1) of this paragraph (c), he shall terminate the designation of such State under this paragraph (c), but this shall not preclude the subsequent redesignation of the State at any time upon thirty days' notice to the Governor and publication in the Federal Register in accordance with this paragraph, and any State may be designated upon such notice and publication, at any time after the period specified in this paragraph determining that it is not effectively enforcing requirements at least equal to those imposed under said sections.

(4) The Secretary shall promptly upon enactment of the Wholesome Poultry products Act, and periodically thereafter, but at least annually, review the requirements, including the enforcement thereof, of the several States not designated under this paragraph (c), with respect to the slaughter, and the processing, storage, handling, and distribution of poultry products, and inspection of such operations, and annually report thereon to the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of the Senate in the report required in section 27 of

this Act.

(d) As used in this section, the term "State" means any State (including the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico) or organized territory.

ANTE MORTEM AND POST MORTEM INSPECTION, REINSPECTION, AND QUARANTINE

Sec. 6. (a) For the purpose of preventing the entry into or flow or movement in commerce of, or the burdening of commerce by, any poultry product which is capable of use as human food and is adulterated, the Secretary shall, where and to the extent considered by him necessary, cause to be made by inspector's ante-mortem inspection of poultry in each official establishment processing poultry or poultry products for commerce or otherwise subject to inspection under this Act.

(b) The Secretary, whenever processing operations are being conducted, shall cause to be made by inspectors post mortem inspection of the carcass of each bird processed, and at any time such quarantine, segregation and

reinspection as he deems necessary of poultry and poultry products capable of use as human food in each official establishment processing such poultry or poultry products for commerce or otherwise subject to inspection under the Act.

(c) All poultry carcasses and parts thereof and other poultry products found to be adulterated shall be condemned and shall, if no appeal be taken from such determination of condemnation, be destroyed for human food purposes under the supervision of an inspector: *Provided*, That carcasses, parts and products, which may by reprocessing be made not adulterated, need not be so condemned and destroyed if so reprocessed under the supervision of an inspector and thereafter found to be not adulterated. If an appeal be taken from such determination, the carcasses, parts, or products shall be appropriately marked and segregated pending completion of an appeal inspection, which appeal shall be at the cost of the appellant if the Secretary determines that the appeal is frivolous. If the determination of condemnation is sustained the carcasses, parts, and products shall be destroyed for human food purposes under the supervision of an inspector.

SANITATION, FACILITIES, AND PRACTICES

Sec. 7 (a) Each official establishment slaughtering poultry or processing poultry products for commerce or otherwise subject to inspection under this Act shall have such premise, facilities, and equipment, and be operated in accordance with such sanitary practices, as are required by regulations promulgated by the Secretary for the purpose of preventing the entry into or flow or movement in commerce or burdensome effect upon commerce, of poultry products which are adulterated.

(b) The Secretary shall refuse to render inspection to any establishment whose premises, facilities, or equipment, or the operation thereof, fail to meet the requirements of this section.

LABELING AND CONTAINERS: STANDARDS

Sec. 8. (a) All poultry products inspected at any official establishment under the authority of this Act and found to be not adulterated, shall at the time they leave the establishment bear, in distinctly legible form, on their shipping containers and immediate containers as the Secretary may require, the

information required under paragraph (h) of section 4 of this Act. In addition, the Secretary whenever he determines such action is practicable and necessary for the protection of the public, may require nonconsumer packaged carcasses at the time they leave the establishment to bear directly thereon in distinctly legible form any information required under such paragraph (h).

(b) The Secretary, whenever he determines such action is necessary for the protection of the public, may prescribe: (1) the styles and sizes of type to be used with respect to material required to be incorporated in labeling to avoid false or misleading labeling in marking and labeling any articles or poultry subject to this Act; (2) definitions and standards of identity or composition or articles³ subject to this Act and standards of fill of container

for such articles not inconsistent with any such standards established under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, and there shall be consultation between the Secretary and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare prior to the issuance of such standards under either Act relating to articles subject to this Act to avoid inconsistency in such standards and possible impairment of the coordinated effective administration of these Acts. There shall also be consultation between the Secretary and an appropriate advisory committee provided for in section 5 of this Act, prior to the issuance of such standards under this Act, to avoid, insofar as feasible, inconsistency between Federal and State standards.

(c) No article subject to this Act shall be sold or offered for sale by any person in commerce, under any name or other marking or labeling which is false or misleading, or in any container of a misleading form or size, but established trade names and other marking and labeling and containers which are not false or misleading and which are approved by the Secretary are permitted.

(d) If the Secretary has reason to believe that any marking or labeling or the size or form of any container in use or proposed for use with respect to any article subject to this Act is false or misleading in any particular, he may direct that such use be withheld unless the marking, labeling, or container is modified in such manner as he may prescribe so that it will not be false or misleading. If the person using or proposing to use the marking, labeling, or container does not accept the determination of the Secretary, such person may request a hearing, but the use of marking, labeling, or container shall, if the Secretary so directs, be withheld pending hearing and final determination by the Secretary. Any such determination by the Secretary shall be conclusive unless, within thirty days after receipt of notice of such final determination, the person adversely affected thereby appeals to the United States Court of Appeals for the circuit in which such person has its principal place of business or to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. The provisions of section 204 of the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921 (42 Stat. 162, as amended: 7 U.S.C. 194) shall be applicable to appeals taken under this section.

³ So in the Public Law, probably should be “for”.

PROHIBITED ACTS

Sec. 9. (a) No person shall –

(1) slaughter any poultry or process any poultry products which are capable of use as human food at any establishment processing any such articles for commerce, except in compliance with the requirements of this Act;

(2) sell, transport, offer for sale or transportation, or receive for transportation, in commerce, (A) any poultry products which are capable of use as human food and are adulterated or misbranded at the time of such sale, transportation, offers for sale or transportation, or receipt for transportation; or (B) any poultry products required to be inspected under this Act unless they have been so inspected and passed;

(3) do, with respect to any poultry products which are capable of use as human food, any act while they are being transported in commerce or held for sale after such transportation, which is intended to cause or has the effect of causing such products to be adulterated or misbranded;

(4) sell, transport, offer for sale or transportation⁴ or receive for transportation, in commerce or from an official establishment, any slaughtered poultry from which the blood, feathers, feet, head, or viscera have not been removed in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Secretary, except as may be authorized by regulations the Secretary;

(5) use to his own advantage, or reveal other than to the authorized representatives of the United States Government or any State or other government in their official capacity, or as ordered by a court in any judicial proceedings, any information acquired under the authority of this Act concerning any matter, which is entitled to protection as a trade secret.

(b) No brand manufacturer, printer, or other person shall cast, print, lithograph, or otherwise make any device containing any official mark or simulation thereof, or any label bearing any such mark or simulation, or any form of official certificate or simulation thereof, except as authorized by the Secretary.

(c) No person shall-

(1) forge any official device, mark, or certificate;

(2) without authorization from the Secretary use any official device mark, or certificate, or simulation thereof, or alter, detach, deface, or destroy any official device, mark, or certificate;

(3) contrary to the regulations prescribed by the Secretary, fail to use, or to detach, deface, or destroy any official device, mark, or certificate;

(4) knowingly possess, without promptly notifying the Secretary or his representative, any official device or any counterfeit, simulated, forged, or improperly altered certificate or any device or label or any carcass of any poultry, or part or product thereof, bearing any counterfeit, simulated, forged, or improperly altered official mark;

⁴ So in the Public Law, probably should be a comma.

carcass of any poultry, or part or product thereof, bearing any counterfeit, simulated, forged, or improperly altered official mark;

(5) knowingly make any false statement in any shipper's certificate or other nonofficial or official certificate provided for in the regulations prescribed by the Secretary; or

(6) knowingly represent that any article has been inspected and passed, or exempted, under this Act when, in fact, it has, respectively, not been so inspected and passed, or exempted.

COMPLETE COVERAGE OF OFFICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS

Sec. 10. No establishment processing poultry or poultry products for commerce or otherwise subject to this Act shall process any poultry or poultry product except in compliance with the requirements of this Act.

ARTICLES NOT INTENDED FOR HUMAN FOOD; RECORD AND RELATED REQUIREMENTS FOR PROCESSORS OF POULTRY PRODUCTS AND RELATED INDUSTRIES ENGAGED IN COMMERCE; REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS FOR RELATED INDUSTRIES ENGAGED IN COMMERCE; REGULATION OF TRANSACTIONS IN COMMERCE IN DEAD DYING, DISABLED, OR DISEASED POULTRY AND CARCASSES THEREOF; AUTHORITY TO REGULATE COMPARABLE INTRASTATE ACTIVITIES.

Sec. 11. (a) Inspection shall not be provided under this Act at any establishment for the slaughter of poultry or the processing of any carcasses or parts or products of poultry, which are not intended for use as human food, but such articles shall, prior to their offer for sale or transportation in commerce, unless naturally inedible by humans, be denatured or otherwise identified as prescribed by regulations of the Secretary to deter their use for human food. No person shall buy, sell, transport, or offer for sale or transportation, or receive for transportation in commerce or import, any poultry carcasses or parts or products thereof which are not intended for use as human food unless they are denatured or otherwise identified as required by the regulations of the Secretary or are naturally inedible humans.

(b) The following classes of persons shall, for such period of time as the Secretary may by regulations prescribe, not to exceed two years unless otherwise directed by the Secretary for good cause shown, keep such records as are properly necessary for the effective enforcement of this Act in order to insure against adulterated or misbranded poultry products for the American consumer; and all persons subject to such requirements shall, at all reasonable times, upon notice by a duly authorized representative of the Secretary, afford such representative access to their places of business and opportunity to

examine the facilities, inventory, and records thereof, to copy all such records and to take reasonable samples of their inventory upon payment of the fair market value therefor –

(1) Any person that engages in the business of slaughtering any poultry or processing, freezing, packaging, or labeling any carcasses, or parts or products of carcasses, of any poultry, for commerce, for use as human food or animal food;

(2) Any person that engages in the business of buying or selling (as poultry products brokers, wholesalers or otherwise), or transporting, in commerce, or storing in or for commerce, or importing, any carcasses, or

parts or products of carcasses, of any poultry;

(3) Any person that engages in business, in or for commerce, as a renderer, or engages in the business of buying, selling, or transporting, in commerce, or importing, any dead, dying, disabled, or diseased poultry or parts of the carcasses of any poultry that died otherwise than by slaughter.

(c) No person shall engage in business, in or for commerce, as a poultry products broker, renderer, or animal food manufacturer, or engage in business in commerce as a wholesaler of any carcasses, or parts or products of the carcasses, of any poultry, whether intended for human food or other purposes, or engaged in business as a public warehouseman storing any such articles in or for commerce, or engage in the business of buying, selling, or transporting in commerce, or importing, any dead, dying, disabled, or diseased poultry, or parts of the carcasses of any poultry that died otherwise than by slaughter, unless, when required by regulations of the Secretary, he has registered with the Secretary his name, and the address of each place of business at which, and all trade names under which, he conducts such business.

(d) No person engaged in the business of buying, selling, or transporting in commerce, or importing, dead, dying, disabled, or diseased poultry, or any parts of the carcasses of any poultry that died otherwise than by slaughter, shall buy, sell, transport, offer for sale or transportation, or receive for transportation, in commerce, or import, any dead, dying, disabled, or diseased poultry or parts of the carcasses of any poultry that died otherwise than by slaughter, unless such transaction, transportation or importation is made in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe to assure that such poultry, or the unwholesome parts or products thereof, will be prevented from being used for human food.

(e) The authority conferred on the Secretary by paragraph (b), (c), or (d) of this section with respect to persons engaged in the specified kinds of business in or for commerce may be exercised with respect to persons engaged, in any State or organized territory, in such kinds of business but not in or for commerce, whenever the Secretary determines, after consultation with an appropriate advisory committee provided for in section 5 of this Act, that the State or territory does not have at least equal authority under its laws or such authority is not exercised in a manner to effectuate the purposes of this Act. including the State or territory providing for the Secretary or his representative being afforded access to such places of business and the facilities, inventories, and records thereof, and the taking of reasonable samples, where he determines necessary in carrying out his responsibilities under this Act; and in such case

the provisions of paragraph (b), (c), or (d) of this section, respectively, shall apply to such persons to the same extent and in the same manner as if they were engaged in such business in or for commerce and the transactions involved were in commerce.

PENALTIES

Sec. 12. (a) Any person who violates the provisions of section 9, 10, 11 14, or 17 of this Act shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; but if such violation involves intent to defraud, or any distribution or attempted distribution of an article that is adulterated (except as defined in section 4(g)(8) of this Act), such person shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than three years, or both. When construing or enforcing the provisions of said sections the act, omission, or failure of any person acting for or employed by any individual, partnership, corporation, or association within the scope of his employment or office shall

in every case be deemed the act, omission, or failure of such individual partnership, corporation, association, as well as of such person.

(b) No carrier shall be subject to the penalties of this Act, other than the penalties for violation of section 11, by reason of his receipt, carriage, and holding. or delivery, in the usual course of business, as a carrier, of poultry or poultry products, owned by another person unless the carrier has knowledge, or is in possession of facts which would cause a reasonable person to believe that such poultry or poultry products were not inspected or market in accordance with the provisions of this Act or were otherwise not eligible for transportation under this Act or unless the carrier refuses to furnish on request of a representative of the Secretary the name and address of the person from whom he received such poultry or poultry products, and copies of all documents, if any there be, pertaining to the delivery of the poultry or poultry products to such carrier.

(c) Any person who forcibly assaults, resists, opposes, impedes, intimidates, or interferes with any person while engaged in or on account of the performance of his official duties under this Act shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than three years, or both. Whoever, in the commission of any such acts, uses a deadly or dangerous weapon, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both. Whoever kills any person while engaged in or on account of the performance of his official duties under this Act shall be punished as provided under sections 1111 and 1114 of title 18, United States Code.

REPORTING OF VIOLATIONS

Sec. 13. Before any violation of this Act is reported by the Secretary to any United States attorney for institution of a criminal proceeding, the person against whom such proceeding is contemplated shall be given reasonable notice of the alleged violation and opportunity to present his views orally or in writing with regard to such contemplated proceeding. Nothing in this Act shall be construed as requiring the Secretary to report for criminal prosecution

violations of this Act whenever he believes that the public interest will be adequately served and compliance with the Act obtained by a suitable written notice or warning.

REGULATIONS

Sec. 14. (a) The Secretary may by regulations prescribe conditions under which poultry products capable of use as human food, shall be stored or otherwise handled by any person engaged in the business of buying, selling, freezing, storing, or transporting, in or for commerce, or importing, such article, whenever the Secretary deems such action necessary to assure that such articles will not be adulterated or misbranded when delivered to the consumer. Violation of any such regulation is prohibited.

(b) The Secretary shall promulgate such other rules and regulations as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

(c) In applying the provisions of section 553(c) of title 5, United States Code to proposed rule making under this Act, an opportunity for the oral presentation of views shall be accorded all interested persons.

EXEMPTIONS

Sec. 15. (a) The Secretary shall, by regulation and under such conditions as to sanitary standards, practices, and procedures as he may prescribe, exempt from specific provisions of this Act-

(1) retail dealers with respect to poultry products sold directly to consumers in individual retail stores, if the only processing operation performed by such retail dealers is the cutting up of poultry products on the premises where such sales to consumers are made;

(2) for such period of time as the Secretary determines that it would be impracticable to provide inspection and the exemption will aid in the effective administration of this Act, any person engaged in the processing of poultry or poultry products for commerce and the poultry or poultry products processed by such person: *Provide, however.* That no such exemption shall continue in effect on and after January 1, 1970; and

(3) persons slaughtering, processing, or otherwise handling poultry or poultry products, which have been or are to be processed as required by recognized religious dietary laws, to the extent that the Secretary determines necessary to avoid conflict with such requirements while still effectuating the purposes of this Act.

(b) The Secretary may, under such sanitary conditions as he may by regulations prescribe, exempt from the inspection requirements of this Act the slaughter of poultry, and the processing of poultry products, by any person in any Territory not organized with a legislative body, solely for distribution within such Territory, when the Secretary determines that it is impracticable to provide such inspection within the limits of funds appropriated for administration of this Act and that such exemption will aid in the effective administration of this Act.

(c)(1) The Secretary shall, by regulation and under such conditions, including sanitary standards, practices, and procedures, as he may prescribe, exempt from specific provisions of this Act-

(A) the slaughtering by any person of poultry of his own raising, and the processing by him and transportation in commerce of the poultry products exclusively for use by him and members of his household and his nonpaying guests and employees;

(B) the custom slaughter by any person of poultry delivered by the owner thereof for such slaughter, and the processing by such slaughterer and transportation in commerce of the poultry products exclusively for use, in the household of such owner, by him and members of his household and his nonpaying guests and employees: *Provided,* That such custom slaughterer does not engage in the business of buying or selling any poultry products capable of use as human food;

(C) the slaughtering and processing of poultry products in any State or Territory⁵ or the District of Columbia by any poultry producer on his own premises with respect to sound and healthy poultry raised on his premises and the distribution by any person solely within such jurisdiction of the poultry products derived from such operations, if, in lieu of other labeling requirement, such poultry products are identified with the name

and address of such poultry producer , and if they are not otherwise misbranded, and are sound, clean, and fit for human food when so distributed; and

⁵ So in the Act; probably should be “territory”.

(D) the slaughtering of sound and healthy poultry or the processing of poultry products of such poultry in any State or territory or the District of Columbia by any poultry producer or other person for distribution by him solely within such jurisdiction directly to household consumers, restaurants, hotels, and boarding houses, for use in their own dining rooms, or in the preparation of meals for sales direct to consumers, if, in lieu of other labeling requirements, such poultry products are identified with the name and address of the processor, and if they are not otherwise misbranded and are sound, clean, and fit for human food when distributed by such processor.

The exemptions provided for in clauses (C) and (D) above shall not apply if the poultry producer or other person engages in the current calendar year in the business of buying or selling any poultry or poultry products other than as specified in such clauses.

(2) In addition to the specific exemptions provided herein, the Secretary shall, when he determines that the protection of consumers from adulterated or misbranded poultry products will not be impaired by such action, provide by regulation, consistent with subparagraph (3), for the exemption of the operation and products of small enterprises (including poultry producers), not exempted under subparagraph(1), which are engaged in any State or Territory⁵ or the District of Columbia in slaughtering and/or cutting up poultry for distribution as carcasses or parts thereof solely for distribution within such jurisdiction, from such provisions of this Act as he deems appropriate, while still protecting the public from adulterated or misbranded products, under such conditions, including sanitary requirement, as he shall prescribe to effectuate the purposes of this Act.

(3) No exemption under subparagraph (1)(C) or (D) or subparagraph (2) shall apply to any poultry producer or other person who slaughters or processes the products of more than 5,000 turkeys or an equivalent number of poultry of all species in the current calendar year (four birds of other species being deemed the equivalent of one turkey).

(4) The provisions of this Act shall not apply to poultry producers with Respect to poultry of their own raising on their own farms if (i) such producers slaughter not more than 250 turkeys, or not more than an equivalent number of birds of all species during the calendar year for which this exemption is being determined (four birds of other species being deemed the equivalent of one turkey); (ii) such poultry producers do not engage in buying or selling poultry products other than those produced from poultry raised on their own farms; and (iii) none of such poultry moves in commerce (as defined in section 4(a) of this Act).

(d) The adulteration and misbranding provisions of this Act, other than the requirement of the inspection legend, shall apply to articles which are

exempted from inspection under this section, except as otherwise specified under paragraphs (a) and (c).

(e) The Secretary may by order suspend or terminate any exemption under this section with respect to any person whenever he finds that such action will aid in effectuating the purposes of this Act.

ENTRY OF MATERIALS INTO OFFICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS

Sec. 16. The Secretary may limit the entry of poultry products and other materials into any official establishment, under such conditions as he may prescribe to assure that allowing the entry of such articles into such inspected establishments will be consistent with the purposes of this Act.

IMPORTS

Sec. 17. (a) No slaughtered poultry, or parts or products thereof, of any kind shall be imported into the United States unless they are healthful, wholesome, fit for human food, not adulterated, and contain no dye, chemical preservative, or ingredient which renders them unhealthful, unwholesome, adulterated, or unfit for human food and unless they also comply with the rules and regulations made by the Secretary of Agriculture to assure that imported poultry or poultry products comply with the standards provided for in this Act. All imported, slaughtered poultry, or parts or products thereof, shall after entry into the United States in compliance with such rules and regulations be deemed and treated as domestic slaughtered poultry, or parts or products thereof, within the meaning and subject to the provisions of this Act and the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, and Acts amendatory of, supplemental to, or in substitution for such Acts.

(b) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to make rules and regulations to carry out the purposes of this section and in such rules and regulations the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe the terms and conditions for the destruction of all slaughtered poultry, or parts or products thereof, offered for entry and refused admission into the United States unless such slaughtered poultry, or parts or products thereof, be exported by the consignee within the time fixed therefor in such rules and regulations.

(c) All charges for storage, cartage, and labor with respect to any product which is refused admission pursuant to this section shall be paid by the owner or consignee, and in default of such payment shall constitute a lien against any other products imported thereafter by or for such owner or consignee.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 18. (a) The Secretary may (for such period, or indefinitely, as he deems necessary to effectuate the purposes of this Act) refuse to provide, or withdraw, inspection service under this Act with respect to any establishment if he determines, after opportunity for a hearing is accorded to the applicant for, or recipient of, such service, that such applicant or recipient is unfit to engage in any business requiring inspection upon this Act because the applicant or recipient or anyone responsibly connected with the applicant or recipient has been convicted, in any Federal or State court, within the previous ten years

of (1) any felony or more than one misdemeanor under any law based upon the acquiring, handling, or distributing of adulterated, mislabeled, or deceptively packaged food or fraud in connection with transactions in food; or (2) any felony, involving fraud, bribery, extortion, or any other act or circumstances indicating a lack of the integrity needed for the conduct of operations affecting the public health. For the purpose of this paragraph a person shall be deemed to be responsibly connected with the business if he was a partner, officer, director, holder, or owner of 10 per centum or more of its voting stock or employee in a managerial or executive capacity.

(b) Upon the withdrawal of inspection service from any official establishment for failure to destroy condemned poultry products as required under section 6 of this Act, or other failure of an official establishment to comply with the requirements as to premises, facilities, or equipment, or the operation thereof, as provided in section 7 of this Act, or the refusal of inspection service to any applicant therefor because of failure to comply with any requirements under section 7, the applicant for, or recipient of, the service shall, upon request, be afforded opportunity for a hearing with respect to the merits or validity of such action; but such withdrawal or refusal shall continue in effect

unless otherwise ordered by the Secretary.

(c) The determination and order of the Secretary when made after opportunity for hearing, with respect to withdrawal or refusal of inspection service under this Act shall be final and conclusive unless the affected applicant for, or recipient of, inspection service files application for judicial review within thirty days after the effective date of such order in the United States Court of Appeals as provided in section 8 of this Act. Judicial review of any such order shall be upon the record upon which the determination and order are based. The provision of section 204 of the Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921, as amended, shall be applicable to appeals taken under this section.

Sec.19. Whenever any poultry product, or any product exempted from the definition of a poultry product, or any dead, dying, disabled, or diseased poultry is found by any authorized representative of the Secretary upon any premises where it is held for purposes of, or during or after distribution in, commerce or otherwise subject to this Act, and there is reason to believe that any such article is adulterated or misbranded and is capable of use as human food, or that it has not been inspected, in violation of the provisions of this Act or of any other federal law or the laws of any State or Territory, or the District of Columbia, or that it has been or is intended to be, distributed in violation of any such provisions, it may be detained by such representative for a period not to exceed twenty days, pending action under section 20 of this Act or notification of any Federal, State, or other governmental authorities having jurisdiction over such article or poultry, and shall not be moved by any person, from the place at which it is located when so detained, until released by such representative. All official marks may be required by such representative to be removed from such article or poultry before it is release unless it appears to the satisfaction of the Secretary that the article or poultry is eligible to retain such marks.

Sec. 20. (a) Any poultry product, or any dead, dying, disabled, or diseased poultry, that is being transported in commerce or otherwise subject to this Act, or is held for sale in the United States after such transportation, and that (1) is or has been processed, sold, transported; or otherwise distributed or offered or received for distribution in violation of this Act, or (2) is capable of use as human food and is adulterated or misbranded, or (3) in any other way is in violation of this Act, shall be liable to be proceeded against and seized and condemned, at any time, on a libel of information in any United States district court or other proper court as provided in section 21 of this Act within the jurisdiction of which the article or poultry is found. If the article or poultry is condemned it shall, after entry of the decree, be disposed of by destruction or sale as the court may direct and the proceeds, if sold, less the court costs and fees, and storage and other proper expenses, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, but the article or poultry shall not be sold contrary to the provisions of this Act, or the laws of the jurisdiction in which it is sold: *Provided.* That upon the execution and delivery of a good and sufficient bond conditioned that the article or poultry shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to the provisions of this Act, or the laws of the jurisdiction in which disposal is made, the court may direct that such article or poultry be delivered to the owner thereof subject to such supervision by authorized representatives of the Secretary as is necessary to insure compliance with the applicable laws. When a decree of condemnation is entered against the article or poultry and it is released under bond, or destroyed, court costs and fees, and storage and other proper expenses shall be awarded against the person, if any

intervening as claimant of the article or poultry. The proceedings in such libel cases shall conform, as nearly as may be, to the proceedings in admiralty except that either party may demand trial by jury of any issue of fact joined in any case, and all such proceedings shall be at the suit of and in the name of the United States.

(b) The provisions of this section shall in no way derogate from authority for condemnation or seizure conferred by other provisions of this Act, or other laws.

Sec. 21. The United States district courts, the District Court of Guam, the District Court of the Virgin Islands, the highest court of American Samoa, and the United States courts of the other territories, are vested with jurisdiction specifically to enforce, and to prevent and restrain violations of, this Act, and shall have jurisdiction in all other kinds of cases arising under this Act, except as provided in section 8(d) or 18 of this Act. All proceedings for the enforcement or to restrain violations of this Act shall be by and in the name of the United States. Subpoenas for witnesses who are required to attend a court of the United States, in any district, may run into any other district in any such proceeding.

Sec. 22. For the efficient administration and enforcement of this Act, the provisions (including penalties) of section 6, 8, 9, and 10 of the Federal Trade Commission Act, as amended (38 Stat. 721-723, as amended; 15 U.S.C. 46, 48, 49, and 50) (except paragraphs (c) through (h) of section 6 and the last

paragraph of section 9). And the provisions of subsection 409(1) of the Communications Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 1096, as amended; 47 U.S.C. 409 (1)). are made applicable to the jurisdiction, powers, and duties of the Secretary in administering and enforcing the provisions of this Act and to any person with respect to whom such authority is exercised . The Secretary, in person or by such agents as he may designate, may prosecute any inquiry necessary to his duties under this Act in any part of the United States, and the powers conferred by said sections 9 and 10 of the Federal Trade Commission Act as amended on the district courts of the United States may be exercised for the purposes of this Act by any court designated in section 21 of this Act.

Sec.23. Requirements within the scope of this Act with respect to premises, facilities and operations of any official establishment, which are in addition to, or different than those made under this Act may not be imposed by any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, except that any such jurisdiction may impose recordkeeping and other requirements within the scope of paragraph (b) of section 11 of this Act, if consistent therewith, with respect to any such establishment. Marking, labeling, packaging, or ingredient requirements (or storage or handling requirement found by the Secretary to unduly interfere with the free flow of poultry products in commerce) in addition to, or different than, those made under this Act may not be imposed by any State or Territory or the District of Columbia with respect to articles prepared at any official establishment in accordance with the requirements under this Act, but any State or Territory or the District of Columbia may. Consistent with the requirement under this Act, exercise concurrent jurisdiction with the Secretary over articles required to be inspected under this Act, for the purpose of preventing the distribution for human food purposes of any such articles which are adulterated or misbranded and are outside of such an establishment, or, in the case of imported articles which are not at such an establishment, after their entry into the United States. This Act shall not preclude any State or Territory or the District of Columbia from making requirement or taking other action, consistent with this Act, with respect to any other matters regulated under this Act.

Sec. 24. (a) Poultry and poultry products shall be exempt from the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to the extent of the application or extension thereto of the provisions of this Act, except that the provisions of this Act shall not derogate from any authority conferred by the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act prior to enactment of the Wholesome Poultry Product Act.

(b) The detainer authority conferred by section 19 of this Act shall apply to any authorized representative of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare for purpose of the enforcement of the Federal Food , Drug , and Cosmetic Act with respect to any poultry carcass, or part or product thereof that is outside any official establishment, and for such purposes the first reference to the Secretary in section 19 shall be deemed to refer to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

COST OF INSPECTION

Sec. 25. The cost of inspection rendered under the requirements of this Act, shall be borne by the United States, except that the cost of overtime and holiday work performed in establishment subject to the provisions of this Act establishment, Sums received by the Secretary in reimbursement for sums paid out by him for such premium pay work shall be available without fiscal year limitation to carry out the purposes of this section.

APPROPRIATIONS

Sec.26. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated sums as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act. 921 U.S.C. 469)

[REPORTS TO CONGRESIONSAL COMMITTEES]⁶

Sec. 27. The Secretary shall annually report to the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of the Senate with respect to the slaughter of poultry subject to this Act, and the preparation, storage, handling, and distribution of poultry parts, poultry products, and inspection of establishments operated in connection therewith, including the operations under and the effectiveness of this Act.

SEPARABILITY OF PROVISIONS

Sec. 28. If any provision of this Act or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the Act shall not be affected thereby.

⁶ Heading added.

EFFECTIVE DATE

Sec.29. This Act [Act of August 28, 1957] shall take effect upon enactment, except that no person shall be subject to the provisions of this Act prior to January 1, 1959, unless such person after January 1, 1958, applies for

and receives inspection for poultry or poultry products in accordance with the provisions of this Act and pursuant to regulations promulgated by the Secretary hereunder, in any establishment processing poultry or poultry products in commerce or in a designated major consuming area. Any person who voluntarily applies for and receives such inspection after January 1, 1958, shall be subject, on and after the date he commences to receive such inspection, to all of the provisions and penalties provided for in this Act with respect to all poultry or poultry products handled in the establishment for which such said appl8ication for inspection is made.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS OF

ACT OF AUGUST 18, 1968

If any provisions of this Act or of the amendments made hereby or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the Act and the remaining amendments and of the application of such provision to other persons and circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

This Act shall become effective upon enactment except as provided in paragraphs (a) through (c):

(a) The provisions of subparagraphs (a)(2)(A) and (a)(3) of section 9 of the Poultry Products Inspection Act, as amended by section 9 of this Act, shall become effective upon the expiration of sixty days after enactment hereof.

(b) Section 14 of this Act, amending section 15 of the Poultry Products Inspection Act, shall become effective upon the expiration of sixty days after enactment hereof.

(c) Paragraph 11(d) of the Poultry Products Inspection Act, as added by section 11 of this Act, shall become effective upon the expiration of sixty days after enactment hereof.